

"Resist with care the spirit of innovation upon the principles of your Government, however specious the pretends."—WASHINGTON.

VOL. XVI.

GETTYSBURG, PA. TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1832.

NO. 28.

POETRY.

From the Albany Daily Advertiser.

STRAYAS.

"Who can separate hearts that have united, or divide waters that have mingled into one?"

Think not, beloved, time can break
The spell around us cast:
Or absence from my bosom take
The memory of the past:
My love is not that silvery mist,
From summer blooms by sunbeams kiss'd,
Too fugitive to last—
A fadeless flower, it still retains
The brightness of its earlier stains.

Nor burns it like the raging fire,
In tainted breasts which glow;
All wild and thorny as the brier
Without its opening rose:
A gentler, holier love is mine,
Unchangeable and firm, while thine
Is pure as mountain snows;
Nor yet has passion dared to breathe
A spell o'er Love's immortal wreath.

And now, when grief has dimm'd thine eye,
And sickness made thee pale,
Think'st thou I could the mourner fly,
'And leave thee to the gale?
O no!—may all those dreams depart,
Hope sheds upon a youthful heart,
If now my bosom fail;
Or leave thee when the storm comes on,
To bear its turbulence alone.

The Ivy round some lofty pile
Its twining tendrils flings;
Tho' fled from thence be pleasure's smile,
Yet the fonder clings;
As loneliness still becomes the place,
The warmer is its soft embrace,
More firm its verdant rings;
As if it lov'd its shade to rear
O'er one devoted to despair.

Thus shall my bosom cling to thine,
Unchanged by gliding years:
Through Fortune's rise, or her decline—
In sunshine, or in tears;
And though between us oceans roll,
And rocks divide us, still my soul
Can feel no jealous fears,
Confiding in a heart like thine,
Love's uncontaminated shrine!

To me, though bath'd in sorrow's dew,
The dearer far art thou;
I lov'd thee when thy woes were few,
And can I alter now?
That face, in joy's bright hour, was fair—
More beautiful since grief is there,
Though somewhat pale thy brow;
And be it mine to soothe the pain
Thus pressing on thy heart and brain.

Yes, love! my breast, at sorrow's call,
Shall tremble like thine own;
If from those eyes, the tear-drops fall,
They shall not fall alone;
Our souls, like Heaven's aerial bow,
Blend every light within their glow,
Of joy and sorrow known;
And grief divided with thy heart,
Were sweeter far than joy apart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

In the biographical sketch of Mr. Wirt, prefixed to Harper's Edition of the "Letters of the British Spy," is related the following case of circumstantial evidence:—

"Just after his [Mr. Wirt's] resigning his chancellorship, he was employed, together with Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Semple, afterwards Judge Semple, in the defence of a man apprehended and tried on some points of circumstantial evidence so curious, that we are tempted to relate them. A person named St. George, who resided near Williamsburg, was shot dead one night through the window of his own house. No trace appeared of the assassin, nor any circumstances that could indicate his enemy; only some duck-shot appeared in the wall near the ceiling.—While the crowd called out by the scene, stood confounded around the dead body, a bystander, who had been employed by the late Chancellor, a person remarkable to some degree of oddity for his habits of close and curious investigation, went out of the house, and placing himself in the line of direction that the shot must have taken to the spot where they lodged, endeavored to ascertain from that circumstance the exact position of the person who discharged the gun. While thus occupied, his eye was caught by a very small piece of paper on the ground betwixt himself and the window, which appeared, on taking up, to have been part of the wadding, and had on it what seemed to be two of the three strokes composing the letter *m*. One of the crowd exclaimed at this moment, 'I wonder where Shannon is: has any one seen Shannon?' Shannon was the son-in-law of the deceased, and resided on the opposite shore of the James river; and it was soon ascertained that he had been seen in Williamsburg that day, with a gun on his shoulder. The gun, however, had no cock upon it, and a blacksmith to whom he had come to have it repaired, stated that Shannon had left his workshop with it in this condition. The man was pursued, nevertheless, over the river, and to his own house, to which he was found not to have returned; and was traced at length to a tavern, some thirty miles off, and caught in bed with all his clothes on, sound asleep. He was seized as he lay, and on being searched, some duck-shot

was found about him, and a letter, with part of it torn off. When this letter was afterwards compared with the fragment of the wadding, the two were found to fit, and the letter *m*, before mentioned, to form part of the word *my* in the letter. On these circumstances, strengthened by the fact that the death of his father-in-law would have put Shannon in possession of his wife's fortune, he was brought to trial. A single jurymen "stood out," as the phrase is, for ten days, and the defendant was discharged in consequence of this disagreement among his triers.—No other circumstance ever threw light on the truth of this transaction.

THE WESTERN LAKES.

In an essay in the N. Y. Statesman of 1825, we find the following brief account of the great Western Lakes.

Ed. Mirror.

1. The Ontario is 160 miles long, 40 miles wide, 500 feet deep; and its surface is computed 213 feet elevation above the tide water at Three Rivers, 270 miles below Cape Vincent.
2. Erie is 270 miles long, 69 miles wide, 200 feet deep; and its surface is ascertained to be 365 feet above the tide water at Albany.
3. Huron is 250 miles long, 100 miles average breadth, 900 feet deep, and its surface is near 595 feet above the tide water.
4. Michigan is about 260 miles long, 50 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron.
5. Green Bay is about 105 miles long, 20 miles wide, depth unknown; elevation the same as Huron and Michigan.
6. Lake Superior is 480 miles long, 109 miles average width, 900 feet deep, and its surface is 1,048 feet above the tide water.

Hence it is easy to calculate that the bottom of Lake Erie is not as low as the foot of Niagara Falls: but the bottom of each of the other lakes, it will be observed, is lower than the surface of the ocean.

Lake Superior is the head fountain, the grand reservoir, of the mighty volume that fills the rivers, expands into the lakes, and roars over the cataracts of the Niagara, St. Lawrence, &c. After making a semi-circle of five degrees to the south, accommodating and enriching one of the most fertile and interesting sections of the globe, it meets the tide, a distance of 2,000 miles from its source, and 500 from the extreme point of its estuary on the Atlantic coast.

Accomplishments of Asiatic Ladies.

The ladies society is by no means insipid or without interest; they are naturally gifted with good sense and politeness, fond of conversation, shrewd in their remarks, and their language is both correct and refined. This, at first, was an enigma to me, considering that their lives are spent in seclusion, and that their education was not conducted on European principles; the mystery, however, has passed away upon an intimate acquaintance with the domestic habits of the people. The men with whom genteel women converse are generally well educated, and from the naturally inquisitive disposition of the females, not a word escapes the lips of a father, husband, or brother, without an inquiry as to its meaning, which having once ascertained, is never forgotten, because their attention is not diverted by a variety of pursuits, or vain amusements. The women look up to opinions of their male relatives with the same respect as children of other climes are accustomed to regard their tutor's governance, considering every word pronounced as worthy of imitation, and every sentiment expressed as a guide to their own. Thus the habit of speaking correctly is so familiar to the females of Musulman society, that even woman servants, long accustomed to serve in zenababes, may be readily distinguished by their language from the same class of people in attendance on European ladies.—Mrs. Meer Hassan Ali.

Sunday Announcements.—The following events, says a correspondent of the Journal of Humanity, are believed to have all occurred on Sunday. If there is any mistake in the date, I do not suppose your correspondents will correct it:

- June 21, 1812. Battle of Salamanca.
- Aug. 14, 1812. Hull surrenders with 2,500 effective men.
- Oct. 19, 1812. United States captures the Macedonian.
- Oct. 19, 1812. Wasp captures the Frolic.
- Sept. 11, 1814. Battle of Plattsburgh.
- Jan. 8, 1815. Battle of New Orleans.
- Jan. 18, 1815. President captured by a British fleet.
- June 18, 1815. Battle of Waterloo.
- Oct. 21, 1815. Battle of Navarino.
- March 22, 1829. Protocol agreed on fixing the government, boundaries, &c. of Greece.
- Aug. 9, 1829. Entire change in the French ministry. The Liberals dis-

missed from office, and an ultra-Royalist ministry appointed, with Prince de Polignac at its head.

June 20, 1830. The Algerines defeated by the French.

July 26, 1830. Charles X. dissolves the newly elected Chamber of Deputies, suppresses the liberty of the press, and alters the law of election.

March 13, 1831. A change in the French Ministry.

June 24, 1831. Meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies. The King delivers a speech in person.

In perfect conformity with the above facts, we find the citizen king uniformly reviewing the National Guard on Sunday.

The same custom of Sunday reviews, prevails in Great Britain: & it is believed, also in most of the European nations.

Washington Cent.—The Philadelphia "Casket" presents a fac-simile of the impression of a cent and a half dollar, which were struck under the administration of Washington in '91 and '92. They had the eagle on one side, and on the other the head of Washington. As soon as they were presented for his inspection and approbation, he directed the dies to be destroyed—another evidence of the respect he paid to the principles of our government. He "preferred the effigies of the American eagle and of liberty as the emblems of our coinage, to that of the man who might, perhaps, from adventitious circumstances, be placed at the head of the nation."

Maternal affection in Monkeys.—When one of her young dies, the mother is observed to keep it closely encircled in her arms, moaning piteously with true maternal feelings of regret, and never parting with it from her embrace until the dead body becomes an offensive mass; when she lays it on the ground before her, at no great distance, watching with intense anxiety the dead body before her, which she can no longer hold in her embrace, until the work of decomposing has altered the form of the creature that claimed her tender attachment.—Mrs. Meer.

REPORT.

OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, On the Adjustment of the Tariff.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 27, 1832.

Sir: In obedience to two resolutions of the House of Representatives, of the 19th January, 1832, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to collect information as to certain manufactures in the United States, and to communicate the same to the House, with such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff, and with such a tariff of duties on imports, in his opinion to be best adapted to the advancement of the public interest; the undersigned has the honor to report, that, for the purpose of effectually complying with the presumed object of the House, as soon as proper agents could be selected, he addressed circulars (a copy of which is now transmitted) to gentlemen in the States north of the Potomac, and in the State of Ohio, requesting their aid in collecting the information desired, and also sought personal conferences with eminent manufacturers and other gentlemen acquainted with the subject.

Some of those, however, who had been selected as agents, declined acting; and owing to that and other causes, with which it is not necessary to trouble the House, more time has been employed in executing the intentions of the department than was anticipated. The importance of despatch was fully appreciated, but, until the returns could be received, to enable the undersigned to communicate the facts called for by the House, he did not deem himself authorized to submit any suggestions, or recommend any particular modification of existing duties.

These returns have but recently begun to come in; and have yet been only partially received; but rather than incur greater delay, at this advanced period of the session, or longer disappoint the expectations of the House, the undersigned has the honor to communicate the returns as far as they have come to hand, and will continue to transmit others as they may be received at the department.

In complying with so much of the resolutions of the House as requires the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate his own suggestions, he is well aware of the delicacy and responsibility of the task he has been instructed to perform: he is profoundly sensible, however, of the importance of the crisis which has induced the demand, and he has entire confidence in the liberal patriotism with which every honest effort for the adjustment of its acknowledged difficulties, will be received.

If the raising the proper amount of revenue were the only object, or could alone guide these suggestions, the task would be comparatively easy; but the crisis presents a different and far more

complicate subject. The impost system of the United States has been, for many years, incidentally, but so intimately connected with the growth and protection of American capital and labor, as to have raised up great national interests, indispensable to the prosperity of the country, and which cannot be lost sight of in any new adjustment of the system. How far other interests, in different portions of the Union, can be satisfied in the system now to be framed, without injury to those important interests, is the question which makes a compliance with the direction of the House, a labor of great delicacy, and of still greater difficulty.

In the circumstances which at present require a general reduction of the revenue, it is not believed practicable to preserve, for any length of time, the degree of protection hitherto afforded to those interests which have grown up under the past legislation. The state of public feeling throughout an important portion of the country, which, with greater or less intensity, calls for a revision of the existing tariff, is not to be disguised. Both patriotism and wisdom dictate that this sentiment should be respected, and, as far as may be compatible with the common weal, that it be satisfied, not from any unworthy motive, but under that obligation of duty which requires that all be regarded with an equal eye, that all be borne upon with an equal hand; and, under that no less solemn obligation, to preserve, by any reasonable concessions, our inestimable Union.

Fully impressed with these considerations, and in the belief that, by their resolutions, the House has required suggestions for a general reduction of duties on the articles comprehended in the existing tariff, the undersigned has felt it to be his duty to deal with the subject in that spirit, and has now the honor to submit the result of his investigation and reflection in the form of a bill accompanying this letter.

He does not intend it so much for a perfect scheme, as to embody those suggestions which he has been called upon to make in a definite and intelligible shape; and, while looking to the patriotic object of the resolution, which has also guided his own judgment, he cheerfully assumes the responsibility of the scheme now presented, and will derive no less gratification if that object can be better attained by any other plan which wiser counsels may devise.

The basis of the bill now submitted, is a total repeal of the act of the 19th of May, 1828, from and after the third of March, 1833; and a limitation of the revenue afterwards to be raised, by a new system of duties, to the existing expenditures of the Government, and to such other necessary expenditures as the exigency of the public service may require, and Congress, in its wisdom, may authorize.

The estimate which was presented in the late annual report from this department, of the amount to be received into the Treasury from customs, in the year 1832, was founded, chiefly, upon the importations of the year 1831; and, as the receipts from that source will not be greater than may be safely relied on for the payment of the public debt within the time proposed, the duties cannot be materially, if at all, reduced, consistently with that object, earlier than the period indicated.

If the duties be reduced, as proposed in the bill to take effect in March, 1833, the amount which, according to the principles adopted in forming the estimate for 1833, may be estimated as the receipts from the customs in 1833, will be about \$18,000,000, which sum, after providing for the payment of the debt in that year, would leave, for all other objects, \$15,500,000.

Should the public expenditures amount to \$15,000,000 after the payment of the debt in 1833, there would be a surplus in that year of only \$500,000.

No allowance, however, is made in this estimate for the effects of a diminished importation, or an unusual re-exportation of those articles which may be included in the reduced tariff, and might not be necessary for the consumption of the country, before the revenue tariff should go into operation. Yet, no more equally a prospective reduction may enable the importers to adjust the supply of the demand, it is believed that a considerable reduction should be made for these contingencies. It is doubtful whether they would leave any surplus, but if any, a small one.—And, in carrying into effect a great change like this, it would be imprudent to incur the risk of a security or defective revenue, merely to avoid the chance of a small surplus.

If a reduction of \$1,000,000, or upwards, should be made, to go into operation immediately, it would affect not only the future revenue, but that which has already occurred, and which forms the chief basis of the receipts into the Treasury during the present year.—Whatever amount receivable from the customs in this year, may be now in bond, it cannot be doubted, that before

these bonds became due, a re-exportation would take place of all such articles as should be included in the reduced tariff, and be in a situation to entitle them to debenture. Such articles could not enter into competition with those imported under the reduced tariff, and would necessarily be re-exported.

In regard to the proper time for the reduction to go into operation, the advantage which all parties interested—the producer, manufacturer, importer, consumer—would derive from timely notice of any important changes in the rates of duty, is a consideration, which also, ought not to be overlooked.

For the objects mainly intended to be provided for, an annual revenue of \$15,000,000, is estimated to be necessary. Of this amount, until Congress shall otherwise determine, the sum of \$3,000,000 may be estimated to be received from the public lands. Should Congress hereafter determine to dispense with this source of revenue, any deficiency thereby occasioned may readily be raised by a small augmentation of the duties proposed by the bill upon the class of articles which are taxed solely for the purpose of revenue, or may be distributed among the whole.

The remaining \$12,000,000 it is proposed to raise exclusively from duties on imports, in the manner particularly provided for in the bill. It is estimated that, by this mode, the whole annual revenue from customs, calculated upon the importations of the year ending on the 30th September, 1830, after deducting re-exportations, will be reduced more than \$10,000,000; and, upon that portion of them commonly called protected articles, more than \$3,000,000; and, also, that the rate of the whole duty from customs, calculated upon the cost of the imported merchandise in the same year, exclusive of all charges, will be reduced from about forty-five per cent. to about twenty-seven per cent. The difference, however, between the rate of duties since 1830, and that under the bill, will not be quite so great, owing to the reductions already made in the duties on tea, coffee, molasses and salt.

A great number of articles of the first necessity, or partaking of the character of raw materials, have been relieved from duty altogether; and on many of the necessities of life, and those principally consumed by the poorer classes, a duty almost nominal has been imposed.

An opinion has been heretofore expressed by the undersigned, in favor of a prospective and gradual reduction of the existing duty on articles embraced by the protective system; but it has been departed from in the bill in deference to respectable opinions from other quarters, but principally to what it understood to be the wish of the manufacturers themselves, who prefer a system permanent in its character to one liable to change.

It has not been supposed practicable to offer any reasonable scheme of compromise, and for the adjustment of existing differences, which should not avoid the incongruity in the act of 1828, from the extravagant duty on the raw materials, and the well-founded objections to the system of minimums.

It is believed that the producer of the raw material, and especially the grower of wool, will receive an ample indemnity for the concession now required, in the constancy and steadiness of the market, which the sure and permanent success of the manufacturing establishments will not fail to afford for his commodity, and in the cheapening of his general supplies. Independently of these considerations, however, it will appear by the statement accompanying the bill (marked A) that, by the duty imposed by the bill on raw wool, a price not less than 40 cents a pound is secured to the domestic producer of that article. Other statements, showing the operation of other parts of the bill, will be prepared and transmitted as they may be found necessary.

The system of minimums is regarded as imposing an unnecessary and extravagant rate of duty, and as encouraging the commission of frauds difficult if not impossible to prevent. It is believed that the effect, already, has been to exclude the fair American importer, in a great degree, from the trade, and to leave it in the hands of others less scrupulous as to the restraints imposed by the laws.

The most plausible ground on which this system can be defended, is, the security it affords to the manufacturer against the superior capital of his foreign rival, and the occasional excessive influx of the foreign merchandise.—But an ad valorem duty of sufficient amount upon the actual value of the goods, fairly ascertained under the guards in the bill, may accomplish the same object not less effectually. From information derived principally from the statements of eminent manufacturers, a duty of 10 per cent. on the manufactured article, beyond that on the raw material, would, of itself, equalize the cost of the domestic and foreign ar-

Laws of Pennsylvania.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT
To the act entitled "An act for the regulation
of the militia of this commonwealth."

SECT. 1. That the Adjutant General is hereby authorized to purchase two hundred copies of cavalry tactics, the expenses of which shall not exceed two dollars per copy, to be distributed so as to allow to the commanding officer of each troop, one copy, the expense to be paid to his order on the state Treasurer, in the usual way.

SECT. 2. That each company of Riflemen shall be allowed two dollars per day, for music on stated days of training, to be paid by the proper Brigade Inspector, as other musicians are paid by the act to which this is supplementary.

Sections three and four, are of a local character.

SECT. 5. That where troops of cavalry are so situated, that three troops cannot be conveniently formed into a battalion, two troops, consisting of one hundred men, may be formed into a battalion, and elect one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, and one surgeon.

SECT. 6. That each company and troop of regularly organized volunteers, shall be entitled to tents, and other camp equipage, in the proportion of one tent and the necessary equipage, now in the several arsenals of the State, to every three officers, and the same to every six men, to be drawn under the same regulations as are prescribed by the act to which this is a further supplement for furnishing arms and accoutrements. Provided, That not more than a proper proportion shall be allowed to any brigade, if the volunteers of other brigades shall apply for the same, and in all cases, the senior companies in each brigade shall have preference, but no tents shall be given, except where a regiment or battalion shall agree to do camp duty, at least three days in succession in each year.

SECT. 7. That the Adjutant General shall not, hereafter, issue arms to any other than regular organized volunteer troops or companies, anything contained in the proviso to the forty-first section of the act, to which this is a supplement, to the contrary notwithstanding.

The remaining sections, are also of a local bearing.

AN ACT entitled "A further supplement to
"An act for taking lands in execution."

SECT. 1. That all the provisions of the second section of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act for taking lands in execution for payment of debts, and for confirming partitions in several instances heretofore made" passed the twenty-third day of March, 1764, and of the first section of an act, entitled "A supplement to an act to enable the justices of the supreme court to hold circuit courts within this commonwealth," passed the second day of April, 1803, be, and the same are hereby extended to cases where sheriffs' or coroners' deeds for lands and tenements sold on execution, are, or hereafter may be defectively executed or acknowledged, and the several courts of this commonwealth, are hereby empowered, to grant the same relief and perfect the title of purchasers in cases of defective and informal execution or acknowledgment of sheriffs' or coroners' deeds, in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, as in cases provided for by the aforesaid sections of the several acts of assembly above recited.

Battalion Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade, for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on **Saturday the 19th day of May next**, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,

DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.

April 17.

Battalion Orders!

The York & Adams County Liberty Battalion of Volunteers.

Composed of the DILLSBURG GUARDS, PETERSBURG INVINCIBLES, and the FRANKLIN GUARDS, will parade for drill and inspection, in Butts-town, on **Monday the 21st day of May next**, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Major,

WM. MOORHEAD, Adjutant.

April 24.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade at your usual place, on **Monday the 7th of May**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order,

G. ARMOR, O. S.

April 24.

Mountpleasant Riflemen!

YOU will parade at Jacob Rufflesberger's, in Mountjoy township, on **Monday the 7th of May**, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order,

GEO. EPLEY, O. S.

April 24.

Mountpleasant Volunteers!

YOU will parade at Samuel Swopes, in Bonington, on **Monday the 7th of May**, at 10 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. Those who have left the Company, are desired to deliver up their muskets in the same order they received them.

GEO. ECKENRODE, Capt.

April 24.

Liberty Riflemen!

YOU will parade, in complete uniform, on **Monday the 7th of May**, at the commons of Mr. Samuel Eichelberger, at 11 o'clock, A. M. By order,

JOHN EYLER, O. S.

April 24.

TRY YOUR LUCK!

Tickets only 5 Dollars!

THE NINTH CLASS OF THE
UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 5th of May.

60 Number Lottery—9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.			
1 prize of \$20,000	51		50
1 6,000	51		40
1 2,500	51		30
1 2,270	51		25
10 1,000	102		20
10 500	1530		10
20 250	11475		5
40 100			

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT

CLARKSON'S.

Gettysburg, April 24.

Drawn Numbers in Class No. 8,

22 14 48 20 23 40 24 43 33

20—23—24—A Prize of

\$1,000,

Sold to a Gentleman in the Country.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on **Tuesday the 29th day of May next**, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executors of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cowover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, d'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Martin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—

The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 24, 1832.

New Store.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has opened a Store in the house of Mr. Robert Taylor, (formerly Lashell's,) on the Turnpike road leading from Gettysburg to York. He has on hand, and will constantly keep,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Seasonable GOODS,

Consisting of
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, and every other article usually kept in a Country Store.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

ROGER CLAXTON.

April 10.

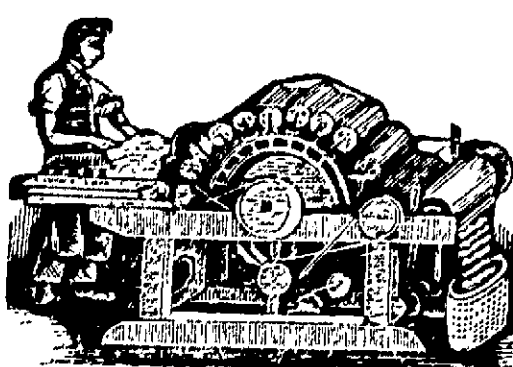
The Full-blooded HORSE, VETO,

(Belonging to Mr. Key, of Georgetown.)

WILL be kept this season, ending on the 1st of July, at Carlisle and Gettysburg, every other week alternately—commencing at Gettysburg, on the 2d inst. For his Pedigree and other particulars, see Bills.

THOMAS CHANEY.

April 3.



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle-Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,
and **Flannels,**

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz:
Myers' Mill, in Hamiltonban township, Johnston's Store, in Millers-Town, Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill, Wm. Ferree's, on Marsh-creek, Epley's Mill, on Marsh-creek, Christian Witmer's, on Tom's creek, Black's Mill, on Rock-creek, John Yett's, Two Taverns, Ruffesberger's Tavern, Balt. Road, Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg, Delaplane's Tavern, near Taney-Town, Elmer's Store, near Null's Mill, John Kephart's, at Troxell's Mill, Capt. Shuss's, Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill, Gible's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge, Widow Black's, and Daugher's Store, in Emmitzburg,
J. Ash's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg:

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

N. B. It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.

April 17.

COLUMBUS Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment, formerly known as Adam Slyder's, and, recently, as Samuel Diller's Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Little-Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING FROM THE FLEECE, INTO

Narrow Cloth, Cassinets, Lunsey, Blankets, Flannel, cross-buried or plain, Curpels, girthed or figured:

ALSO—RAG CARPET, for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Chain, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

DYEING, in the most substantial and durable manner, will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Woollen Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workman-like manner, if received in good order.

From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover; Henry Shriver's store, Little-Town; Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road; and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford—

from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.

April 24.

DOCTOR D. I. VED GILBERT.

RESIDENCE in the House recently occupied by the Rev. David McConarty, Baltimore-street.

April 17.

JOHN GEISELMAN, Coach-Trimmer, and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale, **CIGARS, Barbecues,** and all other kinds of **Wheel Carriages**

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10.

EAGLE HOTEL,
Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets,
GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by Philip Heagy, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner.

The House is large and commodious; and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good; and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept.—In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.

Gettysburg, March 27.

LOOK HERE!

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he continues to carry on the

CABINET-MAKING, in all its various branches, in Baltimore-street, a few doors south of Mr. D. McCreary's Saddler's shop—where he will manufacture and keep on hand a General and Extensive Assortment of **FIRST-RATE**

Furniture.

All kinds of LUMBER and COUNTRY PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for Work—for which the highest market price will be given. He would also inform the Public, that he continues to make

COFFINS, with neatness and despatch. He has also provided himself with a HEARSE for the conveyance of the Dead.

He hopes, from strict attention to business, to receive a liberal share of patronage.

L. SHARP.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATTING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANTER,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

BITS, STIRRUPS, Coach and Gig Mounting,

Joint, Side-door, Dash & Body Handles, BELL, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS, WINKERS & RIDS,

Top and Trace Finishers, ORNAMENTS,

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns.

He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, that the same shall not be exceeded by any Establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 8.

FOR SALE.

THE UNEXCITED TINK OF A **NEGRO BOY,**

Who has about seven years to serve. Inquire of

J. B. McPHERSON.

Gettysburg, Feb. 14.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10.

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, to the Agent of the Board, Mr. H. WITMOR; because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of transferring, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.

April 10.

JOHN ROTH,
Portrait & Sign Painter.

HAS taken possession of the house lately occupied by Mr. Henry C. Neinstedt, and next door to the Printing-office of the "Republican Statesman," Baltimore-street, Gettysburg.—He informs the Public in general, that he paints **PORTRAITS and SIGNS,** with Oil or Water colors. All orders will be promptly executed on reasonable terms.

April 24.

Journeyman Carpenters WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to engage, immediately, several Journeyman Carpenters, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

NICHOLAS PEARSE.

Gettysburg, April 17.

1,000 Bushels of LIME.

THE Subscriber, living half a mile from Millers-Town, Adams county, offers to his Friends and the Public, 1000 bushels of FRESH LIME, at a low rate.

ROBERT SLEMMONS.

April 17.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

ARE required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:—

IN COMPANIES, on **Monday the 7th of May next**, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on **Monday the 14th**; the 2d do. of do. on **Tuesday the 15th**;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on **Wednesday the 16th**; the 2d do. of do. on **Thursday the 17th**;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on **Friday the 18th**; and the 2d do. of do. on **Saturday the 19th of May next**—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Batt." will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS: For the Militia, on **Monday the 11th of June next**; for the Volunteers, on **Monday the 5th of November next.**

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div.
Pennsylvania Militia.

April 3, 1832.

COUGH DROPS,

OR
INDIAN SPECIFIC,

For the prevention and cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, &c. &c. &c.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, the proprietor of this Specific, resided upwards of four years among the different tribes of North-American Indians; and with unvaried diligence used every means in his power to acquire a knowledge of the different remedies used by them, for the cure of their sick and wounded; & more particularly of those which they take to prevent and cure consumptions, and complaints of the breast and lungs.

He observed the Indians were subject to numerous and similar complaints to those of the white people; and from their mode of living, and being exposed to the inclemency of all weathers, many of their complaints were more complicated and violent. Although many of their diseases were of such a nature as would with people in a civilized state have terminated in confirmed consumptions; yet, during all the time he was with them, he did not hear of one who died of a consumption. So happy are they in their knowledge of remedies, and so certain of their effects, when in

title, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Great protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained, and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a synopsis, sufficiently in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill.

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent. ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored, or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens, imported direct from China, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cts per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 36 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise, 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, 4 cents a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard.

On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 43 cents a square yard—other oil cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do. all according to treaty.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shells or paper boxes; hair bracelets, hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Thibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf, or palmetto hats.

All other articles not enumerated, as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. after the 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws:

Cocoa, almonds, currants, prunes, figs, raisins of all kinds, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, corals, crude saltpetre, side arms, flax unmanufactured, quicksilver, opium, quills prepared, tin in plates and sheets, brass in plates, marble, hair cloth and seatings, blue vitriol, argol, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, epaulets of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, sumac, saffron, tumeric, wood or paste, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, bark Peruvian, cochineal, capers, calomel, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanos, catsup, chalk, cocculus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gamboge, hemlock, henebane, hones, horn plates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns & tips, India rubber, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, mill stones, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, sponges, sago, spy glasses, telescopes, sextants, quadrants, hair pencils, Brazil paste, tartar crude, vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, & all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent. all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act or the existing laws, and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. free.

The additional 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandise, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the U States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one-half in six months;—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on woollens to be paid in cash, or the woollens may be stored for three and six months upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 1½ per cent. on foreign woollen manufactures, sold at public auction; in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woollens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees, and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer, or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers of two dollars a ton on registered vessels; one dollar and twenty five cents, on enrolled and licensed; and fifty cents a ton on steamboats.

Woollens and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package, are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited. This and the preceding provision, are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

The celebrated writer of the *Olive Branch*, MATHEW CAREY, Esq. concludes a series of able numbers upon the subject of the Tariff as follows:—

I will now present my valedictory creed on this important subject. I believe:

1. That the protecting system is perfectly constitutional—and is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of the country.

2. That the general prosperity of the nation since 1824, is justly due to this system.

3. That so far as distress really exists in South Carolina, it arises almost altogether from the excess of production, and that the tariff has had no agency in producing it.

4. That the great reduction of the price of cotton took place in 1818 and 1819—that at least as much distress existed in South Carolina in 1823, before the obnoxious tariffs, as has prevailed since—and that therefore it is uncandid, ungenerous, and unjust, to charge it to those tariffs.

5. That the free trade convention distinctly conceded the important point of the constitutionality of the protecting system, by their explicit admission, that "Congress may protect the

regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

6. That flour, when wheat is 5s. 9d. sterling per bushel, pays 84 per cent duty in S. Britain. Rice pays 100 per cent. Leaf tobacco 1500, manufactured tobacco, 2000. Lumber and various other articles from 500 to 1500 per cent. more than is paid for similar articles imported from British Colonies.

Our Spermaceti oil, pays £26 12 per ton, whereas that from the British Colonies pays but 1s.

7. That while Europe imposes such prohibitory duties on some of the principal of our staples, our duties on her manufactures cannot justly be considered as other than a "countervailing of the regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

8. That the effervescence in S. Carolina has arisen to such a height, through the unwearied zeal, industry, and profuse expenditure of money by the leaders of the nullification party, to spread their doctrines, and the never-enough-to-be-censured apathy and neglect of the duty of counteraction on the part of those deeply interested in the protecting system, that without some compromise, a secession will in all probability take place.

9. That if a secession takes place, & a portion of Charleston will be deluged with foreign manufactures, which will be smuggled into the other southern and into the western states, to the immense injury of the manufacturing interest.

10. That if a coercion be attempted, much blood will be shed—the issue may be doubtful—and, even if successful, it will sow the seeds of deadly and interminable hostility, which cannot fall, at no distant day, to produce the most disastrous fruits.

11. That peace and harmony among the component parts of this great empire, are so inappreciably valuable, and the evils of dissension so dreadful, that the efforts of all good men ought to be sedulously employed to restore the former and avert the latter.

12. That the Tariff system, (particularly portions of the tariff of 1828) is susceptible of modification without impairing the protecting principle.

HAMILTON.

April 23, 1832.

The following document appended to the report made by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, contains a statement showing the dividend of each State, (according to its federal population,) in the proceeds of the public lands, after deducting therefrom fifteen per cent. as an additional dividend for the States in which the public land is situated.

States.	Federal population, 1830.	Shares in proceeds of public lands.
Maine	399,437	\$85,387 48
N. Hampshire	269,326	37,373 71
Massachusetts	610,408	130,487 59
Vermont	280,637	59,995 93
Rhode Island	97,174	20,772 12
Connecticut	247,665	63,631 72
New York	1,918,353	410,128 29
New Jersey	319,922	68,399 50
Pennsylvania	1,548,072	288,176 64
Delaware	72,432	15,202 93
Maryland	405,843	85,736 89
Virginia	1,033,503	218,793 82
N. Carolina	659,747	136,738 45
S. Carolina	155,025	97,270 51
Georgia	429,811	91,880 52
Alabama	264,578	56,116 22
Mississippi	110,358	23,591 19
Louisiana	171,694	36,702 95
Tennessee	625,263	133,662 21
Kentucky	621,832	132,928 77
Ohio	935,854	200,063 54
Indiana	843,031	73,339 59
Illinois	157,147	33,283 25
Missouri	130,419	27,879 68

—H, 238,731

CASE OF MINA.

—DOYLESTOWN, April 27.

The Court was occupied all day on Wednesday, and a considerable portion of Thursday, in hearing evidence on behalf of the commonwealth. Thursday afternoon and the forenoon of this day are devoted to the summing up.

The evidence has clearly established the fact of the adulterous intercourse between Mina and Mrs. Chapman—that Mina purchased two ounces of arsenic in Philadelphia on 16th June; that Mr. Chapman became unwell the next day, but had nearly recovered on the 21st, when Mrs. Chapman carried up to him some soup, prepared under her inspection, and first brought into a parlour where Mina was, then carried to the sick man who partook of it, and immediately became worse; his illness increased to his death; which took place about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. He was buried on the 24th June, and on the 5th July, Mina and Mrs. Chapman were married in New-York.

It was shown that the remains of the soup, of which Mr. Chapman partook, was thrown into the yard, and several ducks and chickens, which drank near the stream on that day, were observed to drop dead in the road immediately after they had left the yard. Immediately after death the body possessed an unusual rigidity, when it was opened three months afterwards, it firmly resisted the knife, the stomach and gut were violently inflamed, while the intestines were free from inflammation, & the chemical tests, although unsatisfactory, gave good reason to believe that arsenic had been in that part of the stomach to which they were applied.

A writer in the *Eastern Gazette* predicts that the present year will be fruitful of disease, but barren of grain; and therefore advises farmers to be careful of their potatoe crops—very good advice, even if this prediction should be falsified. As he notices the Comet that is to pass through the earth's track in June next, it is probable that his pre-

The symptoms before death were coldness of the extremities, burning pain in the stomach, endeavors to vomit, and weakness of the pulse; the large vein which supplies the liver was empty when the body was opened.

In reply it was shown, on the part of the defence, by the cross examination of the witness for the prosecution, that the pain in the stomach, the weakness of the pulse, the coldness of the extremities, and the desire to vomit, were all symptoms of cholera morbus, as is also the inflammation of the stomach. The chemical tests ought not, the counsel said, to be relied on; and rigidity of the body is sometimes observed after case of natural death. The dryness of the body it was endeavored to account for by the depth of the grave and the nature of the soil.

On behalf of the prosecution, the authorities were quoted to show that although inflammation does exist in the stomach in cholera morbus, yet that must extend to the intestines, and in all the cases of that disease known here, the large vein is filled with blood.

Another branch of the evidence relied on by the counsel on behalf of the commonwealth, was the fact that Mina and Mrs. Chapman had lived in adulterous intercourse while Mr. Chapman was High Constable Blaney the fact that Mrs. Chapman had put the poison in the soup with his knowledge.

The counsel for the defendant objected to the admission of this testimony, and the court allowed the question to rest with the jury, to decide whether this confession was obtained under circumstances which ought to exclude it.

Phil. Enquirer.

CONVICTION OF MINA.

We learn from a gentleman arrived from Doylestown, that the jury, in the case of Mina, have returned a verdict of *GUILTY*. The offender will be sentenced on Tuesday next, and without the interference of Executive clemency must be hung. The only marvel is that Mrs. Chapman should escape.

Phil. Enquirer.

THE COMET.

No danger from the Comet.—We are sorry to hear that some alarm has been created by the article copied (by request) in our last paper, concerning the Comet.—We think the writer was more disposed to amuse than to alarm his readers. It has been well suggested, that *believers in the Scriptures* cannot have faith in the prediction of the Comet's tail consuming the world.

Are they not aware that the *Prophecies* are yet unfulfilled? If we recollect aright some of our early scriptural reading, we think *RELIGION is first to cover the face of the earth as the waters cover the great deep, and the Jews are to be gathered together*. St. Peter, too, says "the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." If so, will any one believe that the German Astronomers would be authorized to give us a special warning? *He who spoke the world into existence by a single word needs not the machinery of a Comet to accomplish his purposes.*

There is latent heat enough in the works of creation, to dissolve the world, when the fire of Jehovah shall be sent forth for that purpose. Unfettered stars and planets will silently and gloriously wheel on in their orbits, and comets may sweep their fiery tails in vain. Let those who are imbued with the true spirit of Religion maintain their faith unshakingly. Let Christianity be a pure feeling of the heart, and not the offspring of mere personal fear—and when the Great Day shall come, "in which the heavens shall pass away," they will be ready for it. In the mean time, let all predictions about Comets leaving their spheres, and jostling the Earth, be set down as mere fudge. The Creator has not thrown together the works of his hands so clumsily. The idea is a reflection upon his wisdom and his power.

Vu Free Press.

Spotted Fever in Maine.—The Medical Journal of Tuesday morning says:

"We learn from Hallowell (Me.) that some apprehensions are entertained by the Faculty that the *Spotted Fever* has broken out again in that flourishing town. Several cases (and one death) have occurred. Whether these cases are merely sporadic, or the commencement of an epidemic, time only can determine."

New-York, April 27.

We understand that a Committee consisting of Drs. J. T. Sharpless, G. F. Lehman and J. R. Burden, from the Board of Health, Philadelphia, have arrived in our city, for the purpose of conferring with our Board of Health upon the most advisable plan to adopt to prevent the introduction of Cholera into our country. We are induced to hope much good may arise from the conference, and only regret that the Board of Health of Philadelphia, who have not been invited to join in the inquiry.

A writer in the *Eastern Gazette* predicts that the present year will be fruitful of disease, but barren of grain; and therefore advises farmers to be careful of their potatoe crops—very good advice, even if this prediction should be falsified. As he notices the Comet that is to pass through the earth's track in June next, it is probable that his pre-

diction is based somewhat on that occurrence. If some men are so weak as to believe that the comet will jostle the earth in its rapid march, we cannot be surprised that others should attribute to it power to produce sickness and death, or to desolate the land. But such opinions do injustice to our celestial visitor. He comes with no hostile intent; and instead of shrinking with affright at his approach, we should hail it as an aid to science, and as a testimony of the power and wisdom of the Creator.

The Legislature of New York, which has just closed its annual session, incorporated eighteen rail-road companies; one of which has a capital of \$6,000,000, another of \$2,000,000. Six banks, eight insurance companies, and two cities, Buffalo and Utica, were also incorporated.

U. S. Gaz.

There were received at the New-York post office, from Sunday morning the 22d of April, at daylight, until noon on Monday, eight thousand five hundred ship letters. Four thousand one hundred of the number were brought by the ship *Hibernia*, from Liverpool. Some idea may be formed from this fact, of the extensive correspondence between the two countries.

Pa. Inq.

From the N. York Standard of May 1.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Canada, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of April, we have our London files to the 31st of March, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The news of a political character is not important. The cholera is spreading steadily in London, there being eighty or ninety cases per day, but it appears to excite little alarm. It has made its appearance decidedly in Dublin.

The Reform question looks darker than ever for its partisans. The second reading was postponed from the 5th of April to the 8th, on account of the occurrence of the "quarrel sessions"—an inferior court. The creation of peers is loudly demanded, as affording the only hope of the passage of the bill.

Cholera in Dublin.—The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last, announces that the cholera has broken out in Dublin. Five cases have occurred in the vicinity of Summer-Hill, four of which have terminated fatally, and are exhibiting the most marked and virulent features of the malady. The Morning Register of Wednesday confirms the intelligence, and states that government had caused the Richmond Penitentiary to be fitted up for the reception of patients, provided necessaries and medical advice and made other preparations for the relief of the poor who might be afflicted with the disease.

PARIS, March 28th, 10, P. M.

There have been many reports circulated this day respecting the Cholera, but it is beyond doubt certain that it is in Paris. According to a statement in the *Gazette de France* of this evening, the number of persons infected already amounts to 38. Ten persons have already been admitted into the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, of whom three have died.

BELGIUM.

Although the ratification of the Belgian Treaty, by the Emperor of Austria, has been received by Baron Wessenberg, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, it will not this day be given into the Conference, as was intended: the exchange having been made conditional, upon the giving in the ratification of Prussia, for which Baron Bulow has not yet received the necessary authority. To what this delay is owing we know not, but we understand that the Prussian Plenipotentiary is in hourly expectation of the requisite authority.

On the subject of Italy, the same paper has the following:

The last accounts from Ancona are considered both by the British and French Governments completely satisfactory. Gen. Cubieres has restored to the affair that character which it would not for a moment have been divested of had it not been for the most strange forgetfulness of the orders which emanated from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries at the epoch of the departure of the expedition.

At Rome, however, the most trivial circumstances are conveyed by anger into ground for note after note to the French Ambassador, it being evidently the design in this way to ring the changes to Europe, and to smother the principal question under a heap of trifling details, which since the explanation given by the French Government, either merit no attention, or at best are merely of secondary importance.

O. P. Q., the powerful letter writer, who has been in France for some time, predicts that there will be another French invasion of that country, ere long. "The peace wishers and just rights of Frenchmen shall be much longer refused—and unless something be speedily accomplished for the starving, the naked, and perishing homeless, bedless, miserable working classes." It is time for a blow up in that restless country. Peace is too monstrous for such a fidgity people. Even their native politeness would grow rusty without a huge genteel throat cutting."

NEW YORK: RICHMOND COUNTY

ticle, and afford a sufficient protection to the manufacturer against foreign competition in the ordinary course of trade. If, by the reduced rate of duty on the raw materials, and the low rate of duty on all other articles of general consumption, the American manufacturer may, as is believed, bring his merchandise into market upon terms of equality in cost with the foreigner, it is not doubted that the ad valorem duty proposed by the bill, with cash payments, and a duty on sales at auction, will be fully adequate to guard against the superiority of foreign capital, and the fluctuations of trade. It is a rate of profit in ordinary times not enjoyed by any other branch of industry not necessarily exposed to greater risk and vicissitude.

The imposition of a revenue duty merely, on coarse wool not raised in the United States, and on the coarser denominations of cloths, is believed to be a concession due to the south and to the south western portions of the Union, and which may be made without serious detriment to the manufacturer.

Without some concession of present advantages from all interests, any scheme of adjustment must be considered as hopeless.

The bill now submitted, proposes to raise the revenue, with as little inconvenience as possible to all parts of the Union; it designs to leave all the great national interests adequately protected, while it lessens the duty on raw materials and articles of necessity. Greater protection might be given, and the growth, both of the raw material and of the manufactures, might be more rapidly encouraged. It is believed, however, that by the scale of duties in the bill, the advancement and prosperity of each will be certainly attained, and it is for those interested to consider, whether it be not wiser and more patriotic to be content with a certain and permanent, though more gradual process, than by contending for extreme protection to endanger their own interest, and ultimately disturb the harmony of the Union.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS McLANE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Hon. the SPEAKER
of the House of Representatives.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following is a synopsis, sufficient in detail to give a distinct idea of the Secretary of the Treasury's bill.

The act of 19th May, 1828, to be repealed after the 3d of March, 1833; after that time, the duties to be as follows:

On wool, unmanufactured, not costing more than 10 cents a pound, 5 per cent. ad valorem, and costing more than 10 cents a pound, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of wool, or of which wool is a component part, not otherwise specified, costing not more than fifty cents a square yard, 10 per cent. ad valorem.

On worsted stuff goods, woollen and worsted yarn, 20 per cent. ad valorem. On mitts, gloves, blankets, hosiery, carpets and carpeting, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On flannels, baizes, and all other manufactures of wool, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On manufactures of cotton of all kinds, or of which cotton is a component part, 25 per cent. ad valorem—those printed, dyed, colored, or stained, to be valued at 35 cents a square yard—and white cottons to be valued at 30 cents a square yard; on nankeens, imported direct from China, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

On iron, and the manufactures of iron, the same duties as were paid in 1824, with some unimportant exceptions; and checks provided against evasions of the duties.

On sugar—brown, and syrup for making sugar, 2½ cents per pound.

On sugar—white, clayed or powdered, 3½ cents per pound.

On salt, 5 cents a bushel of 56 pounds.

On teas of all kinds, direct from China, and in vessels of the United States, one cent a pound; otherwise, 10 cents a pound.

On coffee, ½ cent a pound.

On hemp, manufactured, 50 dollars per ton.

On sail duck, 10 cents a square yard. On cotton bagging, 3½ cents a square yard.

On floor cloths, stamped, painted, or printed, 45 cents a square yard—other oil cloths, of all kinds, and floor matting, 30 per cent. ad valorem.

On slates of all kinds, 25 per cent. ad valorem.

On glass, the same duties as were paid in 1824.

On olive oil, in casks, 12½ cents a gallon.

On French wines—red, in casks, 6 cents per gallon; white do. 10 do. all kinds in bottles, 22 cts. do.

On barley, grass or straw baskets; composition, wax, or amber beads, not otherwise enumerated; lampblack; shell or paper boxes; hair bracelets; hair not made up for head dresses; bricks; paving tiles; brooms of hair, or palm leaf; Cashmere of Tibet; down of all kinds; feathers for beds; and palm leaf, or palmetto hats—

All other articles not enumerated, as being either free, or liable to a different rate of duty, and which, according to existing laws, are liable to a higher ad valorem duty than 15 per cent., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. after the said 3d day of March, 1833.

The following to be added to the list of articles exempted from duty by the existing laws:

Cocoa, almonds, currants, prunes, figs, raisins of all kinds, black pepper, ginger, mace, nutmegs, cinnamon, cassia, cloves, pimento, camphor, corks, crude salpetre, side arms, flax unmanufactured, quillsilver, opium, quills prepared, tin in plates and sheets, brass in plates, marble, hair cloth and seatings, blue vitriol, argol, gum Arabic, gum Senegal, epaulets of gold and silver, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, sumac, saffron, tumeric, woad or pastel, aloes, ambergris, Burgundy pitch, bark Peruvian, cochineal, capers, calomel, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, cantharides, castanos, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, coral, corrosive sublimate, dates, filberts, filtering stones, frankincense, grapes, gamboge, hemlock, henbane, bones, hornplates for lanterns, ox horns, other horns & tips, India rubber, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, ivory black, juniper berries, maccaroni, mill stones, musk, nuts of all kinds, olives, oil of juniper, paintings and drawings, rattans unmanufactured, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, tamarinds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, sponges, sago, spy glasses, telescopes, sextants, quadrants, hair pencils, Brazil paste, tatar crude, vegetables such as are used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, & all articles used principally for dyeing, coming under the duty of 12½ per cent. all other dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, and all other medicinal drugs; and all articles not enumerated in this act or the existing laws and now liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent. free.

The additional 10 or 20 per cent. (as the case may be) now charged on the value of the merchandise, before the duties are calculated, to be taken off; all charges for inland transportation, commissions, drayage, wharfage, &c. in the foreign country, to be considered as constituting a part of the cost or value of the goods, and insurance only from the foreign port of exportation to the U. States, to be excepted.

Credit on duties reduced—one half to be payable in three months, and one-half in six months—under two hundred dollars to be paid in cash. Duties on woolsens to be paid in cash, or the woolsens may be stored for three and six months upon payment of interest.

Auction duty of 1½ per cent. on foreign woollen manufactures, sold at public auction; in places where there is an officer of the customs, no such woolsens to be sold at auction unless an officer be present.

Appraisers may examine owners, importers, consignees, and others on oath, and require the production of any papers in their possession, touching the value of the merchandise to be appraised by them; if the owner, importer, or consignee, declines to appear or produce the papers, the appraisement to be final. If they swear falsely, to be deemed guilty of perjury, and goods to be forfeited.

In consideration of the duties imposed on articles used in constructing and fitting ships and vessels, a drawback to be allowed under certain regulations, on first taking out papers, of two dollars a ton on registered vessels; one dollar and twenty five cents, on enrolled and licensed; and fifty cents a ton on steamboats.

Woollens and cotton goods of similar kind but different quality, contained in the same package, are only to be charged according to the value of the best article, when charged in the invoice at an average price.

Woollen or cotton goods, found in a package, and not contained in the entry, to be forfeited. This and the preceding provision, are the same as in the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures in the House of Representatives.

The celebrated writer of the Olive Branch, Mervin Carey, Esq. concludes a series of able numbers upon the subject of the Tariff as follows:—

I will now present my valedictory creed on this important subject. I believe:

1. That the protecting system is perfectly constitutional—and is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of the country.

2. That the general prosperity of the nation since 1821, is justly due to this system.

3. That so far as distress really exists in South Carolina, it arises almost altogether from the excess of production, and that the tariff has had no agency in producing it.

4. That the great reduction of the price of cotton took place in 1818 and 1819—that at least as much distress existed in South Carolina in 1823, before the obnoxious tariffs, as has prevailed since—and that therefore it is uncandid, ungenerous, and unjust, to charge it to those tariffs.

5. That the free trade convention distinctly conceded the important point of the constitutionality of the protecting system, by their explicit admission, that "Congress may countervail the

regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

6. That flour, when wheat is 5s. 9d. sterling per bushel, pays 84 per cent. duty in G. Britain. Rice pays 100 per cent. Leaf tobacco 1500, manufactured tobacco, 2000. Lumber and various other articles from 500 to 1500 per cent. more than is paid for similar articles imported from British Colonies.—Our Spermaced oil pays £26 12. per ton, whereas that from the British Colonies pays but 1s.

7. That while Europe imposes such prohibitory duties on some of the principal of our staples, our duties on her manufactures cannot justly be considered as other than a "countervailing of the regulations of foreign policy hostile to our commerce."

8. That the effervescence in S. Carolina has arisen to such a height, thro' the unwearied zeal, industry, and profuse expenditure of money by the leaders of the nullification party, to spread their doctrines, and the never-enough-to-be-censured apathy and neglect of the duty of counteraction on the part of those deeply interested in the protecting system, that without some compromise, a secession will in all probability take place.

9. That if a secession takes place, & be not put down by the government, the port of Charleston will be deluged with foreign manufactures, which will be smuggled into the other southern and into the western states, to the immense injury of the manufacturing interest.

10. That if a coercion be attempted, much blood will be shed—the issue may be doubtful—and, even if successful, it will sow the seeds of deadly and interminable hostility, which cannot fail, at no distant day, to produce the most disastrous fruits.

11. That peace and harmony among the component parts of this great empire, are so inappreciably valuable, and the evils of dissension so dreadful, that the efforts of all good men ought to be sedulously employed to restore the former and avert the latter.

12. That the Tariff system, (particularly portions of the tariff of 1828) is susceptible of modification without impairing the protecting principle.

HAMILTON.

April 23, 1832.

The following document appended to the report made by Mr. Clay, Chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, contains a statement showing the dividend of each State, (according to its federal population,) in the proceeds of the public lands, after deducting therefrom fifteen per cent. as an additional dividend for the States in which the public land is situated.

Estimated proceeds of lands \$3,000,000; deduct 15 per cent. \$450,000, and \$2,550,000 remains to be divided among all the States, according to their population.

States.	Federal population, 1830.	Shares in proceeds of public lands.
Maine	399,457	\$85,587 48
N Hampshire	269,326	57,573 71
Massachusetts	610,408	130,487 59
Vermont	280,657	59,995 93
Rhode Island	97,194	20,777 12
Connecticut	297,665	65,631 72
New York	1,918,553	410,128 29
New Jersey	319,922	68,599 50
Pennsylvania	1,348,072	288,176 64
Delaware	75,432	15,202 95
Maryland	405,843	86,756 89
Virginia	1,023,503	218,793 82
N. Carolina	659,747	136,758 45
S. Carolina	153,925	31,370 51
Georgia	429,811	91,880 52
Alabama	262,378	56,116 22
Mississippi	110,558	23,591 19
Louisiana	171,694	36,702 95
Tennessee	625,265	133,662 21
Kentucky	621,332	132,928 77
Ohio	935,834	200,065 54
Indiana	343,631	73,329 59
Illinois	157,147	33,583 25
Missouri	150,419	27,879 68
		11,928,751

CASE OF MINA.

Dovlestown, April 27.

The Court was occupied all day on Wednesday, and a considerable portion of Thursday, in hearing evidence on behalf of the commonwealth. Thursday afternoon and the forenoon of this day are devoted to the summing up.

The evidence has clearly established the fact of the adulterous intercourse between Mina and Mrs. Chapman—that Mina purchased two ounces of arsenic in Philad. on 16th June; that Mr. Chapman became unwell the next day, but had nearly recovered on the 21st; when Mrs. Chapman carried up to him some soup, prepared under her inspection, and first brought into a parlor where Mina was, then carried to the sick man who partook of it, and immediately became worse; his illness increased to his death; which took place about 5 o'clock on the morning of the 23d. He was buried on the 24th June, and on the 5th July, Mina and Mrs. Chapman were married in New-York.

It was shown that the remains of the soup, of which Mr. Chapman partook, was thrown into the yard, and several ducks and chickens, which drank near the stream on that day, were observed to drop dead in the road immediately after they had left the yard. Immediately after death the body possessed an unusual rigidity; when it was opened three months afterwards, it firmly resisted the knife: the stomach and gullet were violently inflamed, while the intestines were free from inflammation, & the chemical tests, although unsatisfactory, gave good reason to believe that arsenic had been in that part of the stomach to which they were applied.

The symptoms before death were coldness of the extremities, burning pain in the stomach, endeavors to vomit, and weakness of the pulse; the large vein which supplies the liver was empty when the body was opened.

In reply it was shown, on the part of the defence, by the cross examination of the witness for the prosecution, that the pain in the stomach, the weakness of the pulse, the coldness of the extremities, and the desire to vomit, were all symptoms of cholera morbus, as is also the inflammation of the stomach. The chemical tests ought not, the counsel said, to be relied on; and rigidity of the body is sometimes observed after case of natural death. The dryness of the body it was endeavored to account for by the depth of the grave and the nature of the soil.

On behalf of the prosecution, the authorities were quoted to show that although inflammation does exist in the stomach in cholera morbus, yet that must extend to the intestines, and in all the cases of that disease known here, the large vein is filled with blood.

Another branch of the evidence relied on by the counsel on behalf of the commonwealth, was the fact that Mina and Mrs. Chapman had lived in adulterous intercourse while Mr. Chapman lived; and that he had confessed to High Constable Blaney the fact that Mrs. Chapman had put the poison in the soup with his knowledge.

The counsel for the defendant objected to the admission of this testimony, and the court allowed the question to rest with the jury, to decide whether this confession was obtained under circumstances which out to exclude it.

Phil. Enquirer.

CONVICTION OF MINA.

We learn from a gentleman arrived from Doylestown, that the jury, in the case of Mina, have returned a verdict of Guilty. The offender will be sentenced on Tuesday next, and without the interference of Executive clemency must be hung. The only marvel is that Mrs. Chapman should escape.

Phil. Enquirer.

THE COMET.

No danger from the Comet.—We are sorry to hear that some alarm has been created by the article copied (by request) in our last paper, concerning the Comet.—We think the writer was more disposed to amuse than to alarm his readers. It has been well suggested, that believers in the Scriptures cannot have faith in the prediction of the Comet's tail consuming the world.—Are they not aware that the Prophecies are yet unfulfilled? If we recollect aright some of our early scriptural readings, we think Religion is first to cover the face of the earth as the waters cover the great deep, and the Jews are to be gathered together. St. Peter, too, says "the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night." If so, will any one believe that the German Astronomers would be authorized to give us a special warning? HE who spoke the world into existence by a single word needs not the machinery of a Comet to accomplish his purposes. There is latent heat enough in the works of creation, to dissolve the world, when the fire of Jehovah shall be sent forth for that purpose. Until then, stars and planets will silently and gloriously wheel on in their orbits, and comets may sweep their fiery tails in vain.—Let those who are imbued with the true spirit of Religion maintain their faith unshrinkingly—let Christianity be a pure feeling of the heart, and not the offspring of mere personal fear—and when the Great Day shall come, "in which the heavens shall pass away," they will be ready for it. In the mean time, let all predictions about Comets leaving their spheres, and jostling the Earth, be set down as mere fudge. The Creator has not thrown together the works of his hands so clumsily. The idea is a reflection upon his wisdom and his power.

Va. Free Press.

Spotted Fever in Maine.—The Medical Journal of Tuesday morning says:—"We learn from Hallowell (Me.) that some apprehensions are entertained by the Faculty that the Spotted Fever has broken out again in that flourishing town. Several cases (and one death) have occurred. Whether these cases are merely sporadic, or the commencement of an epidemic, time only can determine."

New-York, April 27.

We understand that a Committee consisting of Drs. J. T. Sharpley, G. F. Latham, and J. R. Burden, from the Board of Health, Philadelphia, have arrived in our city, for the purpose of conferring with our Board of Health upon the most advisable plan to adopt to prevent the introduction of Cholera into our country. We are inclined to hope much good may arise from the conference, and only regret that the Board of Health of our sister city, as reports had been made, were not in the inquiry.

A writer in the Eastern Gazette predicts that the present year will be fruitful of disease, but barren of grain; and therefore advises farmers to be careful of their potatoe crops—very good advice, even if this prediction should be falsified. As he notices the Comet that is to pass through the earth's track in June next, it is probable that his pre-

diction is based somewhat on that occurrence. If some men are so weak as to believe that the comet will jostle the earth in its rapid march, we cannot be surprised that others should attribute to it power to produce sickness and death, or to desolate the land. But such opinions do injustice to our celestial visitor. He comes with no hostile intent; and instead of shrinking with affright at his approach, we should hail it as an aid to science, and as a testimony of the power and wisdom of the Creator.

The Legislature of New York, which has just closed its annual session, incorporated eighteen rail-road companies; one of which has a capital of \$6,000,000, another of \$2,000,000. Six banks, eight insurance companies, and two cities, Buffalo and Utica, were also incorporated.

U. S. Gaz.

There were received at the New-York post office, from Sunday morning the 22d of April, at daylight, until noon on Monday, eight thousand five hundred ship letters. Four thousand one hundred of the number were brought by the ship Hibernia, from Liverpool.—Some idea may be formed from this fact, of the extensive correspondence that is carried on between the two countries.

Pa. Inq.

From the N. York Standard of May 1.
THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Canada, Capt. Wilson, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 1st of April, we have our London files to the 31st of March, and Liverpool to the day of sailing.

The news of a political character is not important. The cholera is spreading steadily in London, there being eighty or ninety cases per day, but it appears to excite little alarm. It has made its appearance decidedly in Dublin.

The Reform question looks darker than ever for its partisans. The second reading was postponed from the 5th of April to the 8th, on account of the occurrence of the "quarter sessions"—an inferior court. The creation of peers is loudly demanded, as affording the only hope of the passage of the bill.

Cholera in Dublin.—The Dublin Evening Post of Tuesday last, announces that the cholera has broken out in Dublin. Five cases have occurred in the vicinity of Summer Hill, four of which have terminated fatally, and are exhibiting the most marked and virulent features of the malady.—The Morning Register of Wednesday confirms the intelligence, and states that government had caused the Richmond Penitentiary to be fitted up for the reception of patients, provided necessaries and medical advice and made other preparations for the relief of the poor who might be afflicted with the disease.

PARIS, March 28th, 10, P. M.

There have been many reports circulated this day respecting the Cholera, but it is beyond doubt certain that it is in Paris. According to a statement in the Gazette de France of this evening, the number of persons infected already amounts to 38. Ten persons have already been admitted into the hospital of the Hotel Dieu, of whom three have died.

BELGIUM.

Although the ratification of the Belgian Treaty, by the Emperor of Austria, has been received by Baron Wessenberg, the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, it will not this day be given into the Conference, as was intended: the exchange having been made conditional, upon the giving in the ratification of Prussia, for which Baron Bulow has not yet received the necessary authority. To what this delay is owing we know not, but we understand that the Prussian Plenipotentiary is in hourly expectation of the requisite authority.

On the subject of Italy, the same paper has the following:

The last accounts from Ancona are considered both by the British and French Governments completely satisfactory. Gen. Cubieres has restored to the affair that character which it would not for a moment have been divested of had it not been for the most strange forgetfulness of the orders which emanated from the Cabinet of the Tuilleries at the epoch of the departure of the expedition.

At Rome, however, the most trivial circumstances are converted by anger into ground for note after note to the French Ambassador, it being evidently the design in this way to ring the changes to Europe, and to smother the principal question under a heap of trifling details, which since the explanation given by the French Government, either merit no attention, or at best are merely of second importance.

O. P. Q., the proverbial letter writer, who has been in France for some time, predicts that there will be another revolution in that country, ere long, with all his wishes, and just rights of Frenchmen shall be much better respected, in a peaceful and thriving country, than in a restless and lawless one. Peace is not the result of such a bloody struggle. Even their native politeness would grow rusty without a little genteel throat cutting.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on

Friday the 11th day of May next, at the late residence of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, in Cumberland township, a great variety of Personal Property, viz:

Horses, 2 year old Colts, MILCH COWS, 28 head of good STEERS, about 4 years old, **40 head of SHEEP,** a broad-wheel Wagon, Oats and Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, together with many other articles of Household Furniture and Farming Utensils, which it is unnecessary to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by
THE EXECUTORS.

May 1.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Enrolled Militia of the 2nd Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

Are required to be paraded and trained, as follows, viz:

IN COMPANIES, on Monday the 7th of May next, at such places as the Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS, as follows, viz: The 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, on Monday the 14th; the 2d do. of do. on Tuesday the 15th;

The 1st Battalion of the 89th Regiment, on Wednesday the 16th; the 2d do. of do. on Thursday the 17th;

The 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, on Friday the 18th; and the 2d do. of do. on Saturday the 19th of May next—unless the Commanding Officers, shall direct REGIMENTAL Trainings instead thereof.

The "York & Adams County Liberty Battalion," & the "American Union Battalion," will meet for drill and inspection, at such time and place as the Commanding Officers may direct.

THE VOLUNTEERS within the bounds of the 89th and 90th Regiments, not attached to the Battalion, will meet with the Militia for drill and inspection.

THE APPEALS: For the Militia, on Monday the 11th of June next; for the Volunteers, on Monday the 5th of November next.

J. SANDERS,
Brigade Inspector, 2d Brigade, 5th Div. Pennsylvania Militia.
April 3, 1832. tp

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all Legatees, Creditors and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the Estates of the deceased persons hereafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, to wit:

The account of Martin Carl, Administrator of the estate of Martin Carl, deceased.

The account of David Eicker, Administrator of the estate of John Mixel, deceased.

The account of John Bomgartner & Daniel Geiselman, Executor of the estate of Daniel Geiselman, deceased.

The account of John Wolford, Administrator of the estate of Isaac Cato, deceased.

The account of James A. Thompson, Administrator of the estate of Hugh Bigham, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Administrator of the estate of Enoch Myers, deceased.

The account of Jacob Bushey, Executor of the estate of Margaret Bushey, deceased.

The account of Jacob Myers, Executor of the estate of William Bigham, deceased.

The account of Garret Cownover, Executor of the estate of Mary McIlvain, deceased.

The account of David Wills, Esq. Administrator of the estate of Jacob Gilbert, deceased.

The account of George Fehl, Administrator of the estate of David Hoffman, deceased.

The account of Henry Myers, Executor of the estate of Peter Deardorff, deceased.

The account of Abraham Guise, Administrator of the estate of Barbara Guise, deceased.

The account of Martin Boyer, Executor of the estate of Jacob Hoover, d'd.

The account of Hugh Denwiddie and David Denwiddie, Administrators of the estate of Hugh Denwiddie, dec'd.

The account of Henry Brinkerhoff, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Houghtelin, deceased.

The account of Cornelius Lott and Henry Lott, Administrators of the estate of Cornelius Lott, deceased.

The account of Anthony Shorb and John Shenfelder, Administrators of the estate of Henry Will, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dellone and Marjin Clunk, Administrators of the estate of Anthony Obold, deceased.

—ALSO—
The Guardianship account of John Hostetter, Guardian of Margaret and James Warner.

JOHN B. CLARK, Reg'r,
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
April 24, 1832. —5

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ESTHER LASHLELLS,
ATE of the borough of Gettysburg, deceased, to wit:—Eleanor Donaldson, William Clark, Walter Clark, (who is since deceased, leaving issue, six children, two of whom, to wit, Henry, and Emily, are now of full age, and the remaining four, to wit, Eleanor, George, Thomas, and Michael, are yet infants) John Clark, (since deceased, without leaving lawful issue), Michael Clark, and Ralph Lashells, (since deceased, leaving issue, to wit, Margaret, intermarried with John P. McClay, Eleanor, intermarried with Brown McClay, Walter C., & James),—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Monday the 28th day of May inst. on a certain Lot of Ground, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Adams County, Pennsylvania, and known on the general plan of said borough as number sixty eight, with the building and improvements thereon erected, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining to make partition thereof to & among

all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased; if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

The petition of David Beecher, in-law of JACOB GILBERT, deceased, was read to the Court, setting forth that the said Jacob lately died intestate, having, in his lifetime, made advancements to several of his heirs—and praying the Court to grant a Rule on the heirs of said Intestate, to appear at the next Orphans' Court, to shew cause why Auditors should not be appointed to ascertain and adjust the advancements made to the respective heirs of the said Jacob, &c. Whereupon

The Court Grant a Rule,

On all the heirs of said Intestate, viz: Margaretta Gilbert (widow), Barney Gilbert, (who has released his interest in said estate, Susanna, intermarried with Barnhart Gilbert, (whose share is sold to T Stevens,) Molly, intermarried with Jacob Arndt, Catharine, intermarried with Michael Crowl, Elizabeth, intermarried with Michael Saltz-giver, who died before the said Jacob, leaving issue, Henry, Daniel, Margaret, Michael, Eliza, and Sophia Saltz-giver, all minors; Sally, intermarried with Daniel Hess, John Gilbert, (eldest son) Jacob Gilbert, George Gilbert, Samuel Gilbert, Sophia, intermarried with Col. Jacob Harman, and Mary, intermarried with David Beecher, or the Guardians of such as are minors—to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next to shew cause why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

By the Court,
JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1. tc

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the county of Adams, on the twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two—before John Reed, Esquire, and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c.

Due proof having been made of the service of the Rule granted at the last Orphans' Court of all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of

MICHAEL FREY,

deceased, viz. Peter Frey, (the children of Christina Long, who died before her father, Jacob Long, George Long, Samuel Long, David Long, and Catharine Long, intermarried with Samuel Slohower, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors—to appear at this Court to accept or refuse to take the Real Estate of said deceased at the valuation made thereof; and being severally called, and making no answer—

The Court Grant a Rule,

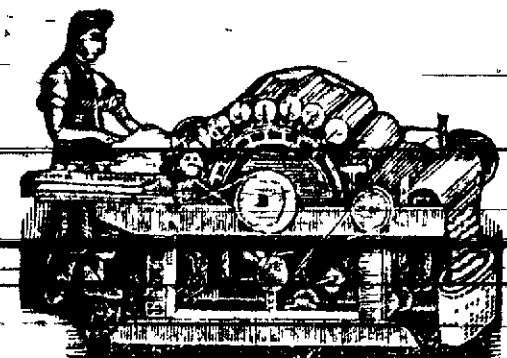
On all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to be and appear at the next Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, on Tuesday the 29th day of May next, to shew cause why the Estate of said deceased should not be sold, agreeably to the Intestate laws of this Commonwealth.

JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk
May 1. te

1,000 Bushels of LIME.

THE Subscriber, living half a mile from Millers Town, Adams county, offers to his Friends and the Public, 1000 bushels of FRESH LIME, at a low rate.

ROBERT SLEMMONS.
April 17. 4t



MIDDLE-CREEK FACTORY.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their Friends, and the Public generally, that they have again taken the well-known Establishment on Middle Creek, owned by the Rev. D. Pfoutz, where they will, with the greatest promptness,

Card Wool into Rolls,
OR MANUFACTURE IT INTO
Cloths, Cassinets, Blankets,
and **Flannels,**

at prices to suit the times. As the Factory is in complete order, they assure all those who may favor them with their custom, that their work shall be done in the best manner.

For the accommodation of those who live at a distance, Wool and Cloth will be received, after the 7th of May, at the following places, viz: Myers' Mill, in Hamilton township, Johnston's Store, in Millers Town, Mr. Gardner's, at Mack's Mill, Wm. Ferrer's, on Marsh creek, Epley's Mill, on Marsh creek, Christian Witmer's, on Tom's creek, Black's Mill, on Rock creek, John Yett's, two taverns, Rufflesberger's Tavern, Balt Road, Sheets' Tavern, near Gettysburg, DeClaplane's Tavern, near Loney Town, Elmer's Store, near Noll's Mill, John Kephardt's, at Troxell's Mill, Capt. Sluss's, Adam Lichtenwalter's, near Sell's Mill, Gable's Tavern, at Monocacy Bridge, Widow Black's, and Daugher's Store, in Emmusburg, J. Asst's Tavern, and Danner & Ziegler's Store, in Gettysburg;

where they will attend once in every two weeks to receive and deliver work.

It is requested of those who send Wool to the above places, to be particular to attach their names, and written directions therewith, to prevent mistakes.

Price of Carding and Manufacturing, as low as at any Factory in the neighborhood.

SAMUEL ARTHUR,
DAVID ZIMMERMAN.
April 17. 4t

COLUMBUS Woollen Factory.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Public, that he has leased the

Fulling Establishment, formerly known as Adam Snyder's, and recently, as Samuel Diller's Carding and Fulling Mill. This Establishment has been enlarged suitable for a Manufactory, and is situated on the head waters of Little Conowago creek, York county, four miles from Hanover, seven from Little Town, and one and a half from the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Baltimore—where he intends to carry on the

MANUFACTURING

FROM THE FLEECES, INTO
Narrow Cloth, Cassinets, Linsey, Blankets, Fannel, cross-hatched or plaid, Carpets, clothed or figured.

ALSO—**RAG CARPET,** for which the subscriber has on hand a quantity of good Cotton Cloth, ready colored, that he can sell at a moderate price.

DYEING,

in the most substantial and durable manner will be executed, such as Indigo Blue, Madder Red, Scarlet, Pink, Orange, Yellow, Green, Brown, and all other brilliant colors, will be dyed on Carpet or Coverlet Yarn.

Wool to be carded into Rolls, Wool len Yarn to weave, or Cloth to full and dress, will be particularly attended to, and done on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice.

He pledges himself to be responsible for all work which may be entrusted to his care, and not done in a workman-like manner, if received in good order. From his own personal knowledge of the business, and regular attendance, he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

For the convenience of those persons at a distance, the Subscriber will take in work at the store of Jacob Wert, Hanover, Henry Shuter's store, Littlestown, Joseph Lefever's tavern, on the Frederick road, and at the tavern of Philip Heagy, Esq. Oxford; from whence it will be taken every two weeks (from the beginning of May next) and returned as soon as finished. Persons bringing Wool to be carded from a considerable distance to the Factory, can, by waiting on it, take it with them in Rolls.

The price of Carding will be as moderate as at any other place in the neighborhood. Wool, or any other kind of saleable Country Produce, at a fair price, will be taken as pay for work.

JOHN J. N. DEATRICK.
April 24. 4t

DOCTOR

DAVID GILBERT.
RESIDENCE in the House recently occupied by the Rev. David McCoskey, Baltimore-street.
April 17. 4t

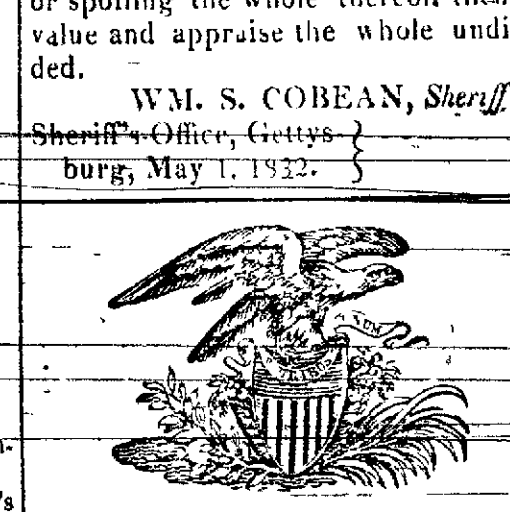
Notice is hereby Given
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

WM. SLAYBAUGH,
ATE of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit:—widow Ann Slaybaugh, children, Betsy, intermarried with John Bender, Conrad Slaybaugh, Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Bender, Hannah, intermarried with Henry Crumb, Sally, intermarried with Jacob Plank, Susanna Slaybaugh, Peggy Slaybaugh—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 25th day of May inst. on a Tract of Land, situate in Menallen township, adjoining lands of Jacob Smith, Henry Peters and others, containing One Hundred and Fifty-Eight Acres, more or less—also, a Farm adjoining lands of James Wray, George Weaver and others, containing One Hundred and Fifteen Acres, more or less—to make partition thereof to and among all the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, if the same will admit of such partition without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if the same will not admit of such partition, then to part and divide the same to and among as many of them as the same will conveniently accommodate; but if the same will not admit of division at all, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole thereof, then to value and appraise the whole undivided.

WM. S. COBEAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, May 1, 1832. ti



EAGLE HOTEL,

Corner of Baltimore and Middle-streets, GETTYSBURG.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has taken that well known TAVERN STAND, on the corner of Baltimore & Middle-streets, Gettysburg, lately occupied by PHILIP HEAGY, Esq. and has fitted it up in a handsome and comfortable manner—The House is large and commodious, and the Stabling extensive and convenient. His Bar shall at all times be furnished with the best of Liquors; and his Table abundantly supplied. His Beds are good, and a steady and attentive Hostler will always be kept. In short, no pains shall be spared by him to accommodate Travellers and others, and render them comfortable; and he hopes, by his attention, to merit and receive a generous support from his Friends and the Public.

JACOB SANDERS.
Gettysburg, March 27. 4t

JOHN GEISELMAN,

Coach-Trimmer and Harness-Maker,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public at large, that he has REMOVED his Shop to the New Building on Middle-street, nearly opposite the Methodist Meeting-house—where he will carry on both the above branches of business in all their details, and on the most extensive scale. All kinds of Work in the above Trades will be executed with elegance and despatch, and at the most reduced prices—and he hopes, by diligent attention to business, and the neatness and excellence of his work, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

He will also keep on hand for sale,

COGS, Harnesses, and all other kinds of **Wheel Trimmings.**

He forbears to say any thing of his qualifications, but will be judged by the work which he has heretofore done—to which the most critical examination is invited.

Gettysburg, April 10. 4t

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

PLATTING Establishment,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

J. B. DANFEE,

FROM the encouragement received, has been induced to commence the Manufacturing of the following Articles, viz:

BITS, STIRRUPS,
Coach and Trig Mounting,
Joints, Side door, Dish & Body Hubs, BELT, CAP, RING & PLAIN HOB-BANDS.

WINKERS & PIDS,
Top and Trace Finishers.

of all descriptions, & of the latest patterns. He also attends very particularly to Custom work, as he has done heretofore. He warrants and stands good for all work done in his Shop, in that the same shall not be exceeded by any establishment in the United States.

All orders from a distance shall be thankfully received, the same attended to with promptness, done in the best manner, and on the most accommodating terms.

Gettysburg, Sept. 6. 4t

Some person borrowed from the Editor, a considerable time since, a Book of SCRAPS, which he is desirous of having returned. It is a large quarto, with Morocco back, bound expressly for the purpose. There is a large part of the book yet blank. The person having it in possession will confer a particular favor by delivering it to the Editor.

Information Wanted.

HENRY S. FORREY, a boy about 17 years of age, left the city of Lancaster, in June last, and has not been heard of since. Any person knowing where he is, or has been at any time since, & will give information to his Father, Jacob Forrey, residing near Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pa. will confer a lasting favor.

May 1.

Notice is hereby Given,

TO the creditors of **ANDREW WILL,** deceased, and to all persons concerned, that the subscribers have been appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Auditors to settle and adjust the rates and proportions of the assets remaining in the

ed, due and payable to the respective creditors—we will meet at the house of CHRISTIAN BISHOP, Innkeeper, in Littlestown, Adams county, on Saturday the 19th day of May inst at 1 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making distribution of such assets as may remain in the hands of the Executors.

JAMES RENSCHAW,
JACOB KELLER,
JOHN SHORB,
May 1. 3t

NEW AND Cheap Goods.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF **Seasonable GOODS,**

Among which are
Superfine Blue, Black, Brown & Mixed Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Irish Linens,

Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Super Beavertees, Sateens and Drillings, Gingham, Calicoes, Fancy, Gauze & Crape Handkerchiefs, Luteating and Gros de Nap Silks,

Leghorn, Straw, and Palm-leaf Hats—and Bonnets,

Fancy, Gauze, and Mantua Sett Ribbons, &c. &c.

Having purchased our Goods low for CASH, we will sell them on the most accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce. The Public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.
Gettysburg, April 24. 4t

Battalion Orders.

THE American Union Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the Gettysburg Troop, Gettysburg Guards, Liberty Riflemen, and Mountpleasant Riflemen, will parade for drill and inspection, in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 19th day of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
DAVID SCOTT, Adjutant.
April 17. 4t

Battalion Orders!

The York & Adams County Liberty Battalion of Volunteers, composed of the DILLSBURG GUARDS, PETERSBURG INVINCIBLES, and the FRANKLIN GUARDS, will parade for drill and inspection, in Butt's town, on Monday the 21st day of May next, precisely at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Major,
WM. MOORHEAD, Adjutant.
April 24. 4t

JOHN ROTH,

Portrait & Sign Painter.

HAS taken possession of the house lately occupied by Mr. Henry C. Neimstedt, and next door to the Printing-office of the "Republican Statesman," Baltimore street, Gettysburg—He informs the Public in general, that he paints **PORTRAITS and SIGNS,** with Oil or Water colors.—All orders will be promptly executed on reasonable terms.

April 24. 4t

Journeymen Carpenters

WANTED.
THE Subscriber wishes to engage, immediately, several Journeymen Carpenters, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given.

NICHOLAS PLARSE.
Gettysburg, April 17. 4t

Theological Seminary.

THE few delinquent subscribers resident in Adams county, are requested to make payment, without delay, of the amount due.

WILLIAM, because all accounts remaining unpaid on the 1st of June next, the subscriber will be under the necessity of terminating, in payment of the debt of the Institution, made on the faith of these subscriptions, in the erection of the Seminary Edifice.

CHARLES A. BARNITZ,
Treasurer of the Board.
April 10. 4t

PRINING, of all description, neatly and expeditiously executed at the Office of the "Adams Sentinel."

55—Cash paid for Linen and Cotton Rags at this Printing-Office